At the end of subtitle C of title I of division C, add the following:

SEC. 3124. NONRECOGNITION OF DIGITAL CURRENCY ISSUED BY PEOPLE'S BANK OF CHINA.

The United States may not—

(1) recognize as legal tender, or authorize payments using, any digital currency issued by the People's Bank of China; or

(2) permit, agree to, or enable any interoperability with any such currency.

SA 1616. Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2516, strike ''Section 1260I(a)'' and inserting ''(a) MODIFICATION TO CERTIFICATION REGARDING HUAWEI.—Section 1260I(a)''.

At the end of section 2516, add the following:

(b) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED TO REMOVE ENTITIES FROM ENTITY LIST.—The Secretary of Commerce may not remove any entity from the entity list maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, until the Secretary certifies to Congress that—

(1) the entity is no longer reasonably believed to be involved, or to be becoming involved, in activities contrary to national security or foreign policy interests of the United States; and

(2) removing the entity from the entity list does not pose a threat to allies of the United States.

SA 1617. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division C, insert the following:

SEC. 3_____. VISA BAN ON RESEARCHERS AFFILIATED WITH THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary of State should revoke the existing F or J visas of any individuals who are employed, funded, or otherwise sponsored by the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and

(2) Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom should take measures similar to the measures outlined in subsection (b) to address security concerns posed by researchers and scientists affiliated with, or funded by, the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

(b) VISA BAN.—

(1) IDENTIFICATION OF PLA-SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this division, and annually thereafter, the President shall publish a list identifying the research, engineering, and scientific institutions that the President determines are affiliated with, or funded by, the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

(B) FORM.—The list published under subparagraph (A) shall be unclassified and publicly accessible, but may include a classified annex.

(2) EXCLUSION FROM UNITED STATES.—Except as provided in paragraphs (4) and (5), the Secretary of State may not issue a visa under subparagraph (F) or (J) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)), and the Secretary of Homeland Security may not admit, parole into the United States, or otherwise provide nonimmigrant status under such subparagraphs, to any alien who is, or has previously been, employed, sponsored, or funded by any entity identified on the most recently published list under paragraph (1).

(3) INQUIRY.—Before issuing a visa referred to in paragraph (2) to a national of the People's Republic of China, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, a consular officer, or a U.S. Customs and Border Protection officer shall ask the alien seeking such visa if the alien is, or has previously been, employed, funded, or otherwise sponsored by the Chinese People's Liberation Army or any of the affiliated institutions identified on the most recently published list under paragraph (1).

(4) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Paragraph (2) shall not apply to an individual if admitting the individual to the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, and other applicable international obligations.

(5) NATIONAL SECURITY WAIVER.—The President, or a designee of the President, may waive the application of paragraph (2) if the President or such designee certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that such waiver is in the national security interest of the United States.

(c) SECURITY ADVISORY OPINION REQUIREMENT.—A consular officer shall request a Security Advisory Opinion (commonly known as a ''Visa Mantis'') with respect to any national of the People's Republic of China who applies for a nonimmigrant visa—

(1) under section 101(a)(15)(F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(F)) for graduate study in a field related to an item on the Commerce Control List (maintained pursuant to part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations); or

(2) under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(J)) to conduct research on, or to participate in a program in a field related to, an item on the list referred to in paragraph (1).

SA 1618. Mr. TILLIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. EMERGING AND FOUNDATIONAL NATIONAL SECURITY TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subpart E of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after section 48C the following new section:

''SEC. 48D. CREDIT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY TECHNOLOGY.

''(a) GENERAL RULE.—For purposes of section 46, the national security technology credit for any taxable year is an amount equal to the applicable percentage of the basis of qualified property placed in service by the taxpayer during such taxable year.

''(b) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—For purposes of this section, the applicable percentage with respect to any taxable year is—

''(1) 30 percent in the case of qualified property placed in service before January 1, 2028,

''(2) 20 percent in the case of qualified property placed in service after December 31, 2027, and before January 1, 2029,

''(3) 10 percent in the case of qualified property placed in service after December 31, 2028, and before January 1, 2031, and

''(4) zero in the case of qualified property placed in service after December 31, 2030.

''(c) QUALIFIED PROPERTY.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified property' means property—

''(A) which is used in the United States,

''(B) substantially all of the use of which is to design or manufacture qualified national security technology,

''(C) which is described in section 1221(a)(2), and

''(D) the original use of which commences with the taxpayer.

''(2) QUALIFIED NATIONAL SECURITY TECHNOLOGY.—The term 'qualified national security technology' means technology which, as of the first year a credit under this section is claimed by the taxpayer for the technology—

''(A) is described in section 721(a)(6)(A) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(a)(6)(A)), or

''(B) is included on the list promulgated by the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy under subsection (e).

''(d) DENIAL OF DOUBLE BENEFIT.—A credit shall not be allowed under this section for any expense for which a credit is allowed under any other provision of this title.

''(e) EMERGING AND FOUNDATIONAL NATIONAL SECURITY TECHNOLOGIES.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary, in consultation with the Director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Secretary of Energy, shall develop, promulgate, and update annually a list of emerging and foundational technologies which are critical to national security and the development and manufacture of which by United States companies should be encouraged. Such list shall be published annually and made publicly available, including on the Internet.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(A) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (5),

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (6) and inserting '', and'', and

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(7) the national security technology credit.''.

(2) Section 49(a)(1)(C) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking ''and'' at the end of clause (iv),

(B) by striking the period at the end of clause (v) and inserting '', and'', and

(C) by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(vi) the basis of any qualified property taken into account under section 48D(c).''.

(3) The table of sections for subpart E of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 48C the following new item:

''Sec. 48D. Credit for national security technology.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to property placed in service after the first publication of the list required under section 48D(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by this Act.

SEC. _____. EXCLUSION FOR GAIN FROM INVESTMENTS IN NATIONAL SECURITY TECHNOLOGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part I of subchapter P of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 1202A. EXCLUSION FOR GAIN FROM QUALIFIED NATIONAL SECURITY TECHNOLOGY STOCK.

''(a) EXCLUSION.—In the case of a taxpayer other than a corporation, gross income shall not include any gain from the sale or exchange of qualified national security technology stock held for more than 5 years.

''(b) QUALIFIED NATIONAL SECURITY TECHNOLOGY STOCK.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the term 'qualified national security technology stock' means any stock in a C corporation which is originally issued after the date of the enactment of the United States Innovation and Competition Act if—

''(A) as of the date of issuance, such corporation is a qualified corporation, and

''(B) except as provided in subsections (e) and (g), such stock is acquired by the taxpayer at its original issue (directly or through an underwriter)—

''(i) in exchange for money or other property (not including stock), or

''(ii) as compensation for services provided to such corporation (other than services performed as an underwriter of such stock).

''(2) ACTIVE BUSINESS REQUIREMENT; ETC.—Stock in a corporation shall not be treated as qualified national security technology stock unless, during substantially all of the taxpayer's holding period for such stock, such corporation meets the active business requirements of subsection (d) and such corporation is a C corporation.

''(3) CERTAIN PURCHASES BY CORPORATION OF ITS OWN STOCK.—

''(A) REDEMPTIONS FROM TAXPAYER OR RELATED PERSON.—Stock acquired by the taxpayer shall not be treated as qualified national security technology stock if, at any time during the 4-year period beginning on the date 2 years before the issuance of such stock, the corporation issuing such stock purchased (directly or indirectly) any of its stock from the taxpayer or from a person related (within the meaning of section 267(b) or 707(b)) to the taxpayer.

''(B) SIGNIFICANT REDEMPTIONS.—Stock issued by a corporation shall not be treated as qualified national security technology stock if, during the 2-year period beginning on the date 1 year before the issuance of such stock, such corporation made 1 or more purchases of its stock with an aggregate value (as of the time of the respective purchases) exceeding 5 percent of the aggregate value of all of its stock as of the beginning of such 2-year period.

''(C) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.—If any transaction is treated under section 304(a) as a distribution in redemption of the stock of any corporation, for purposes of subparagraphs (A) and (B), such corporation shall be treated as purchasing an amount of its stock equal to the amount treated as such a distribution under section 304(a).

''(c) QUALIFIED CORPORATION.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified corporation' means any domestic corporation which is a C corporation if substantially all of the activities of such corporation are to design or manufacture qualified national security technology (as defined in section 48D(c)(2)).

''(2) AGGREGATION RULES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—All corporations which are members of the same parent-subsidiary controlled group shall be treated as 1 corporation for purposes of this subsection.

''(B) PARENT-SUBSIDIARY CONTROLLED GROUP.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'parent-subsidiary controlled group' means any controlled group of corporations as defined in section 1563(a)(1), except that—

''(i) 'more than 50 percent' shall be substituted for 'at least 80 percent' each place it appears in section 1563(a)(1), and

''(ii) section 1563(a)(4) shall not apply.

''(d) ACTIVE BUSINESS REQUIREMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (b)(2), the requirements of this subsection are met by a corporation for any period if during such period—

''(A) at least 80 percent (by value) of the assets of such corporation are used by such corporation in the active conduct of 1 or more qualified trades or businesses involving the design or manufacture of qualified national security technology (as defined in section 48D(c)(2)), and

''(B) such corporation is an eligible corporation.

''(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR CERTAIN ACTIVITIES.—For purposes of paragraph (1), if, in connection with any future qualified trade or business, a corporation is engaged in—

''(A) start-up activities described in section 195(c)(1)(A),

''(B) activities resulting in the payment or incurring of expenditures which may be treated as research and experimental expenditures under section 174, or

''(C) activities with respect to in-house research expenses described in section 41(b)(4),

assets used in such activities shall be treated as used in the active conduct of a qualified trade or business. Any determination under this paragraph shall be made without regard to whether a corporation has any gross income from such activities at the time of the determination.

''(3) QUALIFIED TRADE OR BUSINESS.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'qualified trade or business' means any trade or business other than any banking, insurance, financing, leasing, investing, or similar business.

''(4) ELIGIBLE CORPORATION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'eligible corporation' means any domestic corporation.

''(5) STOCK IN OTHER CORPORATIONS.—

''(A) LOOK-THRU IN CASE OF SUBSIDIARIES.—For purposes of this subsection, stock and debt in any subsidiary corporation shall be disregarded and the parent corporation shall be deemed to own its ratable share of the subsidiary's assets, and to conduct its ratable share of the subsidiary's activities.

''(B) PORTFOLIO STOCK OR SECURITIES.—A corporation shall be treated as failing to meet the requirements of paragraph (1) for any period during which more than 10 percent of the value of its assets (in excess of liabilities) consists of stock or securities in other corporations which are not subsidiaries of such corporation (other than assets described in paragraph (6)).

''(C) SUBSIDIARY.—For purposes of this paragraph, a corporation shall be considered a subsidiary if the parent owns more than 50 percent of the combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote, or more than 50 percent in value of all outstanding stock, of such corporation.

''(6) WORKING CAPITAL.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(A), any assets which—

''(A) are held as a part of the reasonably required working capital needs of a qualified trade or business of the corporation, or

''(B) are held for investment and are reasonably expected to be used within 2 years to finance research and experimentation in a qualified trade or business or increases in working capital needs of a qualified trade or business,

shall be treated as used in the active conduct of a qualified trade or business. For periods after the corporation has been in existence for at least 2 years, in no event may more than 50 percent of the assets of the corporation qualify as used in the active conduct of a qualified trade or business by reason of this paragraph.

''(7) MAXIMUM REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS.—A corporation shall not be treated as meeting the requirements of paragraph (1) for any period during which more than 10 percent of the total value of its assets consists of real property which is not used in the active conduct of a qualified trade or business. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the ownership of, dealing in, or renting of real property shall not be treated as the active conduct of a qualified trade or business.

''(8) COMPUTER SOFTWARE ROYALTIES.—For purposes of paragraph (1), rights to computer software which produces active business computer software royalties (within the meaning of section 543(d)(1)) shall be treated as an asset used in the active conduct of a trade or business.

''(e) CERTAIN RULES MADE APPLICABLE.—Rules similar to the rules of subsections (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j) of section 1202 shall apply for purposes of this section.

''(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section, including regulations to prevent the avoidance of the purposes of this section.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part I of subchapter P of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''Sec. 1202A. Exclusion for gain from qualified national security technology stock.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to stock acquired after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 1619. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish